POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

MANUSCRIPTS IN THE MAIL. AN AUTHOR CHARGES CONGRESS WITH INJUSTICE IN MAKING HIM PAY LETTER RATES.

the Editor of The Tribune. Allow me to call public attention through your valued journal to certain provisions of our postal laws which seem unjust, and are, as I believe, unconstitutional.

They relate mostly to the carriage of authors' manuscript through the mails. If our Bill of Rights establishes anything it is that all citizens have equal rights and privileges under the law, yet here we have the Government charging authors two cents an ounce for sending their merchanding through the mails, and all other citizens but one cent an ounce. Again, it alkers publishers to send authors' manuscript, when ac sompanied with proof, mail at one cent for each two ounces, but the publisher, without proof, must pay two cents an ounce, or four times as much-full letter rates. Again, a photographer can send his photographs mail for one cent per two ounces, but the au nanuscript must pay it in letter rates on the whole. If this sent discrimination, what is, the whole roughe arises from the lact that Congress persists a treating authors mix-uscript as of the nature of

maker's drygoods of the Messis. Hirper's nooks and magazines.

In Engined this fact is recognized. Manuscript there goes at initideouss rates, and as in the Universal Postal Unior uniform intes of ann 1 have sent to England for a cents manuscript that would have cost me be cents to send a block in Now-York.

Congressmen cannot say that they are ignorant of this unjust discrimination, for the Society of American Authors has had before two successive Congresses a ton giving authors the same privileges in the mails as are accorded publishers, but Congress has hitherto failed to act. I have been urging the directors of our Authors' Society to bring a test case before the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of this partison, and I am hoping they will suon pluck up couring

REFEREES AND THEIR COMPENSATION. AN ARGUMENT FOR THEIR PARMENT BY THE STATE INSTEAD OF BY THE SUC-

Sir: Will you allow me to call the attention of the Solons who are wintering at Altuny to an evil ur actions and special proceedings?

A judge in the Empire State draws his \$7,200 or

his \$10,000 from the public funds—that is, taxpayers No litigant pays, as a litigant. presiding officer of the court is concerned. Denew or Ambassador Choate could hardly explain to a traveller from the Philippines why referees in the same courts are not paid in the

duties, so far as the matter submitted to him is as the Justice appointing him. The acart and as to that case just as fully as he knows how. So far as the referred controversy is his order, he is absolutely judge of the wherein it originated-pro tem, as to the trial and pro tunto as to the issues involved. ent is entened on his report as on the d cision of a judge, and is enforceable or appealable precisely as it would have been had the trial o a judge called a referee.

Now, why should referees not be paid exactly as judges are paid? Why not from the public funds, county or district, where the jurisdiction of

But there is another sufficient reason for amending the law. The referee now has a lien on his reis fees, and is not required to deliver it pelled by the facts and the low to declide in the favor! He was entitled to win, and the referee must so report or violate his oath and all the maxims of his cult; nevertheless, the just man must may the minister of justice and the wicked man tescape. Even a worse case may arise, where costs are discretionary, for there the temporary Court may grant costs to either party or to neither, but the party taking the report must pay the fees just the party taking the report must pay the fees just the same, and not have even a right to try to remain smaller to bear is the stench, which is so viether than the reservoirs.

The fact is that referees' fees are a relic of the Dark Ages. We pay our judges as we do our Governors and Presidents. Why should not the referee be so paid? He is the judge as much as the Judge is, and sometimes more, so far as all issues in the matter referred are concerned, and ft is the duty of the State. is, and sometimes are concerned, and ft is the duty matter referred are concerned, and ft is the duty of the State to furnish all necessary judicial force gratis for all trials. Considered fundamentally, no gratis for all trials. Considered fundamentally, no gratis for all trials. Considered fundamentally, no Estate should furnish sufficient judicial force for the State should furnish sufficient judicial force for the performance of all judicial duties made essential by its civilization. That is a part of the duties of by its civilization.

all governments.
The draft judiciary law to be "submitted to the Legislature of 1839." and recently submitted to the bar of the State, indicates that now is the accepted time for suggestions to lawgivers.

ELIHU MASON MORSE.
Canandaigus, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1839.

A SPECIAL BOTTLE FOR POISONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The nearly fatal mistake of Mrs. Earl in giving her little child carbolic acid instead of cough medicine, as told in The Tribune to-day, impels me to sungest a plan which, if enforced, would largely lessen the possibility of such mistakes. If a three-sided bottle were chosen as the shape in which all poisons must be put up, and it was made by law a crime to keep any poison in any receptacle of any other shape, the chances of a mother taking up a bottle of poison in the dark and administering

There can be no objection to a bottle of this shape, as it can be made as easily as a square, round or oval one. It will pack also quite as well as any other bottle, while its very unusual shape would instantly call one's attention to the nature of its contain.

it as cough medicine would be greatly lessened.

of its contents.

If champloned by The Tribune this waif might be taken up by one of our legislators and moulded into a law that would save some of the lives that are annually lost by the administration of poisons "hw mistake".

HOWARD EGLESTON.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1859.

A GREAT DEAL HITHERTO CONCEALED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

on Schlatter the healer, allas the Rev. C. F. McLean, that this startling statement was made by a man in the audience: "McLean brought made by a man in the audience: "McLean brought a man back to life in Spurgeon's Temple, in Lon-don, in 1886, after the death certificate had been issued." This is news, indeed. How it must have and Sankey kind. interested and startled Mr. Spurgeon! Yet it is very strange that he never made the least refer-ence to it, nor did his brother, James A. Spurzeon,

cate.

I wonder what became of the coffin, and where the raised man went afterward. Maybe McLean is the man himself-but that could hardly be because then, he raised himself; or, possibly, "Schlatter" raised him, or he raised "Schlatter" it does look as if "the man in the audience" was raising look as if "the man in the audience was raising alsed him, or he raised "Schiatter as if "the man in the audience" was raising and for the Rev. C. F. McLean, alias "Schiat-ind for the Rev. C. F. McLean, alias "Schiat-

Paster First Baptist Church.
Ansonia, Conn., Jan. 30, 1899. POPE LEO A YEAR AHEAD OF TIME.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Is not Pope Leo a little in advance of time to propose a universal jubilee in 1900 to mark the opening of the new century, as stated in this morning's paper? The twentieth century begins January 1, 1901, not January 1, 1900. A century is a 21. A. D. 101. So, by counting along through the centuries, a little calculation shows that the twentieth century begins January 1. 1961. I believe a great many people, without due consideration, think that the new century begins a year before it actually does. JOSEPH ASHMEAD DAVIDSON.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1899. hundred years. The first century ended December

A SKYSCRAPER FOR WORKINGMEN. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have an idea for the poor workingman-

room for sleeping, say, for ninety-nine years, as freehold, each story to be with closet, bath, washing and cooking rooms, and on the top of the house a garden, a library, a gymnasium, talking and music rooms; in the basement, stores. There are many unfortunate men and women who will never he able to buy a house and let, but might buy a room so as to be rent free when the rainy day comes. Such a building might be a profit to the capitalist, or built as a benevolent act which would go to his credit when he goes to the land from which no one returns. go to his credit when he goes to the man which no one returns.

CLEMENT JAMES HARLOW.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 1, 1899.

TWO PENDING ALASKA BILLS. CHARACTERIZED BY THE REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS AS INTRODUCING HIGH LICENSE

Sir: There are two Alaska bills before Congress one for improved civil government, which has passed the Senate and is favorably reported in the House, the other providing a criminal code, which has passed the House and is now in the Senate be obnoxious from the standpoint of Indian rights. in that it will include a substitution of high license settled policy of civilization, which, in the Congo Free State and more recently in the Soudan, excludes intoxicating beverages from districts chiefly occupied by native races. The bill will be obnoxious also from the standpoint of law and order. providing, as it does, that this Nation, just as it is starting out to establish law and order in our new shall surrender to lawbreakers in the kindred dependency of Alaska and reward lawlessness with licenses. The bill will be obnoxious, most of all, as the masterplece of tax-dodging. It has been stated by Mr. Tongue on the floor of Congress, as also by President Jordan in the November monopolies that have received about all the financial benefits of the purchase of Alaska with the le's money have never paid a cent of tax, not

If may be met by licensing singigiers as saloon-keepers.

The people should protest against this lowering of moral standards, this surrendering to lawbreakers, this new wrong to the Indians, and especially this cutrage against the principle of equal taxation. Let Alaska remain, like our new Islands, with which it should be classified, under the Executive for a year if need be, while the country studies its new problem of governing far-off dependencies of alien taces. To pass the Alaska bills as they are would strengthen the misgivings of those who fear we cannot unselfishly and humanely meet the obligations laid upon us by our new relations to weaker acces. Let us reject anything in the way of legislation for Alaska that will strike a low keynote for our new era.

Wushington, Jan. 31, 1899.

SWEDEN'S LIQUOR STANDARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In a recent issue of your paper an article appears on the subject of pure food legislation, quoting an interview had with me in which I am supposed to have made a statement that the Swedsh Government has a standard for liquor which nobody but a sailor can drink, and that I consider that 85 per cent alcohol should be the standard. Your correspondent evidently inadvertently misquoted me. I informed him that at the time I drafted the bill to supplant the one introduced by Mr. Brosius I was not sure as to the standard strength, and at random inserted "that any spirituous liquor which shall contain ingredients not deleterious or infurious to health, but which shall contain at least \$5 per centum of the alcohol," etc. The bill should read "50 per centum proof spirits American standard," and I propose to have the bill amended accordingly when brought up for consideration, and I so informed your correspondent.

Washington, Feb. 1, 1809. Your correspondent evidently inadvertently mis-

ANOTHER VICTIM OF SMOKE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Your admirable article in Tuesday's issue in regard to the Brooklyn Health Board's neglect of duty leads me to call your attention to a nul-sance that continues to exist, in spite of appeals

close to the north side of Highland Park, and only a few bundred feet from the Ridgewood reservoirs. of greasy soot when the wind is in the right quarter. If the wind remains in the right quarter for a few days, the soot can be distinctly seen on the surface of the water in the reservoirs. What is even harder to bear is the stench, which is so vie that it must be a vigorous appetite that can remain unaffected after breathing this vileness for a even harder to bear is the stench, which is so vile that it must be a vigorous appethe that can re-main anaffected after breathing this vileness for a

few days.

There have been a great many cases of malarial fever in this neighborhood in the last year, two cases in my own family, and the dector says he thinks it largely due to this poisoning of the air.

If you can secure the abatement of this nuisance before the warm weather comes you will carn the gratitude of many sufferers, including a constant reader of The Tribune for the last thirty years, Hencklyn, Feb. 2, 1899.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2, 1809.

now that does not contain more absurd hymns than hymns appropriate to the grandest subject the human mind can dwell upon. I never enter a church, Episcopal or other denomination, without feeling this, and wishing some one would take the few hymns, noble enough for the subject, and put there is no provided the subject and put there is no provided the provided the subject and put there is no provided the provided the subject and put to shoot the arrow in with them into one collection with stirring music on a key suited to the multitude; not pitched so high that few can join in, and that few often with no voice for sweet gounds. An inferior hymn is actu-

voice for sweet gounds. An inferior hymn is actually debasing, for it makes a noble theme ridiculous to the thoughtful person, and thus harm is done where good should be.

To me it is not a lack of religious feeling that produces such slim attendance in many churches or such a real want of interest in crowded ones, it is the seeking for higher expression in our age that meets with so little satisfaction. If people do not go to church it is because the churches give nothing they long for, nothing they are satisfied with. Lovers of music throng to the opera, lovers of pictures to where they can find them, and no reasoning man but would seek a place that really helped him in life and comforted him in dwelling upon the other world. The fault seems to lie in the fact that we full to find what we desire in most churches—and certainly in every collection of hyms.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1899. New-York, Feb. 1, 1899.

MORE CONGREGATIONAL SINGING WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your able editorial on "Church Music" in today's Tribune did not go far enough in its comment on the subject discussed. The trouble is we do not have enough music in our churches of the Moody

Those who enjoy congregational singing, taking part in the worship by singing His praises, are being gradually driven out of any part of the being gradually driven out of any part of the musical section of the services. The present "style"—it can only be expressed that way, as it is not worship—is to race and rush through a hymn at breakneck speed, regardless of time or expression. There is another great trouble; few ministers evidently can read music, judging from the hymns given out. The words are appropriate, but the times so immusical that the organist selects some familiar tune in autother part of the book so that the congregation may be able to join in.

I am for congregational singing, and believe it the true worship of our churches. The way it is being pushed aside by music of the operatic order takes the true meaning of "Sing unto the Lord a new song" far from the people.

Newark, N. J. Feb. 1, 1399. CHURCH-GOER.

STREET NUMBERS ON LAMPPOSTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have been surprised not to see from any of our citizens a plea for the good old-fashioned custom of numbering our streets on lampposts, or corners of dwelling-houses, or any other visible place. Having had occasion of late to make several trips up and down Amsterdam-ave., I have been particularly struck with the almost entire omission

even Broadway Vounteers the too gingerly.

What strangers in our city do is a serious question, since to ourselves, born and brought up here, riding in the upper part of the metropolis especially is an anxious and perplexing ordeal. I confess the conductors are extremely clever in their knowledge of the different corners, but as they frequently forget to stop when told many blocks in advance, the seat of the passenger is an anxious one. Does no one else want to see the numbers, or have they really been ostracized never to return?

New, York Feb. 2, 1809. kind of "dernier ressort"— to build on high ground to return?

a kind of "skyscraper" on a small scale for ex
New-York, Feb. 2, 1899.



GOLF.

VARDON AND HURD ABANDON THEIR AMERICAN TRIP.

THE BRITISH OPEN CHAMPION ANXIOUS TO RE-MAIN AT HOME FOR THE SANDWICH MEETING GOLFER AND CRICKETER TO MEET ON

The trip which Harry Vardon, of Ganton, and Alexander Hurd, of Hudderstield, contemplated making to this country in the spring has been to be favorably inclined toward the journey, the matter was never definitely settled, and the neconsolidate the two bills. The consolidated bill will gotiations have fallen through owing to a proposed alteration of the original dates. It was planned to have them visit the principal links in this country early months of the season, but as both men were

> court, the result of which will be engerly awaited by golf players in both countries. It seems that n photographer while following his usual cading ob tained three snap-shot photographs of the plaintiff, large audience without the plaintiff's

links of the Somerset Country Club, the course will be in playable condition by May, and everything

sports on the other side. The other day the much-talked-of march between the Rev. C. R. Bed-ford, rector of Sutton Coldfield, with A. E. Wilson Browne came off at the Streetly links, near Birand conceding six strokes to his opponent, who played with golf clubs and ball. The Streetly course is about three miles in length and abounds THE IMPORTANCE OF BETTER HYMN TUNES.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial on "Church Music" in this morning's paper will certainly start a subject of more importance to the welfare of the people than any subject of expansion. There is no collection now that does not contain more absurd hymns than hymns apprentiate to the grandest subject.

students of St. John's College, of Fordham, and it is possible that a team may be organized to take part in the intercollegiate golf championship in the

After several seasons of successful play the Jersey City Golf Club has filed papers of incorpora-tion with the County Clerk of Hudson County. The corporators are A. J. Draton, president; Dr. Burdette P Craig, vice-president; Robert L Flemming, secretary C. C. Harmstead, treasurer; W. C. Post, George R. Toffey, Livingston Gifford, George F, Ferkins and William C. Ridgway, trustees. The club expects to leave its old links before long, and arrangements are under way for the purchase of twenty-live acres on the Hackensack River, near the Newark Plank Road.

A veteran golfer, in writing for one of the patent drivers, mention of which was made in these coleighty-four years old, and very anxious to lengthen my drive." When golf helps men to live to such a ripe old age it is something in its favor, but when it keeps one as keen as this it must be a marvellous tonic.

The Mayapac Golf Club was incorporated on

eral links-that of laying a strip of matting on the teeing ground. The idea is that you may stand without slipping on the matting, while the ball is teed just beyond its area. It appears to be a capital arrangement.

John Du Fais, secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, has announced that the annual meeting of the association will be held on the evening of Menday, February 13, at the Metropolitan Club, beginning at 9 o'clock.

The Lawrence Harbor Country Club, of Lawrence Harbor, New-Jersey, will hold a men's bogie handicap on Lincoln's Birthday, for a cup pre-sented by Mortimer M. Singer.

CYCLING.

THE SNOW STOPS CYCLING FOR THE TIME BEING.

HOW AN ACCTYLENE LAMP PROZE-STARTING FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY-NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The snow of early yesterday morning played havor with the contemplated pleasure of the enthusiastic cyclist, who is never happy unless he can take a spin on Sunday all through the winter, Most of the asphalted streets had dried out nicely on Saturday, and many of the macadamized roads promised to be in riding condition yesterday. As he weather was not as cold as on the previous Sunday many club members expected to take a on the programmes, and as a result few wheelm were seen our during the day. The enthusiast he abhors. Crossing cartracks under such conditions is a dangerous undertaking, no matter how
skilful the rider may be. One rider, who never
misses a spin on Sunday, was found near the
rendezvous in Prospect Park yesterday. He had
ridden his wheel all the way from N. w. York, and
said that he intended to make the trip to Coney
Island and back. "I have managed to make the
trip so far all right," said he, "and expect to get
to Coney Island over the snow without much
trouble. The only real trouble I have had is getting over the cartracks. It is not as uncomfortable as it was last Sunday, taking it all in all.
Last Sunday I had a peculiar experience. Meeting
some friends, we stopped over at a roadhouse, and
as it was decidedly cold we remnised there for
some time. I had turned down my lamp when we
went into the roadhouse, but my friend turnel his
out completely. We both had acetylene lamps on
our wheels. When we came out it was dark, and I
turned up my lamp ready to proceed, but my
friend was in trouble. The water in the reservoir
of his lamp had frozen, and it took him a long
time to get it thawed out. This is the first time
that I ever heard of a lamp freezing."

city to-day. They will stop over to discuss, in an informal way, the League of American Wheelmen's convention before they proceed to Providence, where the convention opens on Wednesday, Among those expected here are T. J. Keenan, p. of Pennsylvania, the incoming president; Conway W. Sams, of Maryland; Wallace Sherwood, of Indianapolis, and several others. Burley Ayres, the chairman of the Transportation Committee of the chairman for the transportation Committee of the League, is here now. While no informal caucus will be held it is expected that the League of American Wheelmen will discuss the many amendments to be brought up at the Assembly, and come to some understanding regarding several important points.

The spring cycle show, to open on March 23 at the Grand Central Palace, which is being organized particularly for the local cycle dealer, already has particularly for the local cycle decler, alrendy has, according to the management, gratifying prospects of including a large number of exhibits. One uptown local dealer, who has secured two of the largest spaces, represents four classes of wheels, and is assured by the manufacturers he represents of showing a full line of each make in his exhibition space. M. Belding, fr., Chief Consul, New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, Las accepted an invitation to take part in the show, and to occupy a liberal space in a choice location with a full representation of all the League's varied activity in good work for all wheelmen. The details have been referred to Dr. L. C. Le Roy, Senior Consul of the Local Board of Consuls.

curing the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen for next summer. Buffalo ex-pended more than \$1.00, it is said, in its vain en-deavor to secure the meet. Miss Julia Maines, a young Texas woman, will

tart for New-York on her wheel next month. She will travel by way of Chicago, and she expects to make the trip between Fort Worth and New-York in two months. She says that she will carry a revolver and plenty of ammunition, in case any tramp attempts to bar her way.

travelling theatrical company. Titus says that, unlike Bald, he will not begin at the top and tumble to the bottom. He is content to work his way to the top.

The Minnesota Senate has passed a bill exempt-

ing from execution one bleycle for each person, Despite this recognition of the bleycle as a necessity, there are some localities where they are considered a luxury, and efforts are being made to tax them.

Billingsley, of the Missouri Division, Douglass W. Robert and other leading wheelmen of the Missouri arm of the League, the wheelmen have scored a victory in the matter of street sprinkling, and are row assured that the streets will not be flooded, as in times gone by.

The French Budget Commission has voted a credit of f1.500 for the purchase of military cycles

"There is no risk of explosion of acetylene until the air contains one-twelfth of its volume of gas,"

BILLIARDS.

ALL THREE OF THE AMATEUR EXPERTS

WILL BE BUSY PRACTISING THIS WEEK. The final week of preparation for the big amateur hampionship billiard tournament begins to-day, and the interest in the practice of the three players who will struggle for the highest honor within their reach increases with each day as the opening

who will struggle for the highest honor within their reach increases with each day as the opening of the tourney next week draws nearer. Foss, the local favorite, linished a week of practice matches with George Slosson at Slosson's Academy late on Saturday night, winning three and losing three of the games. In the flual match on Saturday Slosson beat Foss by 86 to 2fl, his average being 23 8-24 and his high run 22. Foss made an average of 14 19-23 and a high run 22. Foss made an average of 14 19-23 and a high run of 90. The total score for the six nights' play was 4,149 to 2,941 points in favor of Slosson, the grand averages being 223 and 11:33 respectively and the high runs 223 and 89. These games between Foss and Slosson will be continued all this week, the "Student" playing Foss every night 800 to 489 points.

McCreery will begin his flual practice this week at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club with Stark, Poggenburg, Dr. Ranney and other amateurs for his opponents. Mullin went up to the Adirondacks last week, where he has been practising with Frank Ives, the professional champlon, for several days. He and Ives are expected back in town either to day or to-morrow, and Mullin will then practise daily with Ives at the Lies Academy or with Maartee Daly at Daly's Academy.

There has been a good deal of betting on the result of the tournament. One of Foss's friends bet 500 against \$1,200 that he would win the tournament. McCreery is said to have backed himself heavily to win, while Foss is known to have bet \$1,000 on his chances. Mullin is expected to back himself also at the last moment, though probably his bets will be against Foss rather than against the other two together.

CECIL RHODES'S RECREATIONS. From The St. James's Gazette.

The Mayapac Golf Club was incorporated on Friday, with the following directors: Daniel I. B. Byrd, W. Wenman, J. Frederick Daring, E. F. Faye, Lee A. Murphy and Edwin C. Dusenbury, of this city, and Ell L. Pomert, of Cuba.

Scotland claims the honor of furnishing the amateur champion of India, in the person of J. Stuart. Smith, who left the west of Scotland for Calcutta about three months ago as a chartered accountant. Mr. Smith's success was surprising, not only in helng won on a course to which he was a stranger, but because his score forms a new record in the annals of the tournament. The championship which appears to have been the most successful yet held, was brought to a close by a dinner at which Sir John Woodburn, K. C. S. I., presided, and presented the challenge cup.

There is an excellent dodge, most useful in wet weather, which has been tried with success at sev-

BROOKLYN FAMOUS FOR MAKING BASE BALL DEALS FOR YEARS.

years that it will pay, and pay well, for a win-

the attendance at Washington Park next season will show the management that the expenditure of a little money for good baseball material is the Enthusiasts are already asking how this deal. giving Brooklyn a first-class team, will affect the that the patronage would be divided. With a firstclass team on the other side of the East River. Whether wners of the Harlem aggregation possibly made

BETTER BASEBALL PROMISED B. Day, Mr. Day has the reputation of knowing

The Wanamater Store 100,000 Yards Of New Embroideries

HE annual showing of the new goods comes this morning, and it is the best we have ever done. But that's of course. We don't stand still;—one year must be better than the last, or we are not doing our duty by you.

Everything that St. Gall can send of value in edgings, insertings and all-overs, is here, and much of it, and the pick of it. And besides the immense regular stock, here's a two-Twenty-five thousand yards of fresh, new goods at half their present regular selling

price. Too many sorts to tell about, but they are all arranged on tables in the centre aisle. where you can pick easily. Prices are

5c., 8c., 10c. and 121/2c. a Yard.

We find goods among them selling elsewhere to-day at as high as 50c. a yard.

Explanation or Apology?

Decide for yourself. Here are the facts. Last Monday morning, as you may recall, we told you about a sale of finest silks, at half price. Now, "Half Price" is a delightful, but dangerous phrase, and we use it with caution. When we say "Half Price" without qualification, we mean half the last price, not half the critical ratios. We don't date back a value two or these original price. We don't date back a value two or three months, without telling you so, and we usually say "half yesterday's price" or "heretofore selling at" or something like that: that is plain and fair.

In these silks put on sale last Monday, we announced in a prominent line that they were

"To be sold at Half their Prices on Saturday." meaning that the previous business day's (Saturday's)

prices were to be cut in two.

Plain enough? It seemed so. The entire lot of silks was sold in three hours that day. Yet no less than three hundred customers appeared at 9 A. M., last Saturday morning, demanding the silks. They had interpreted the line quoted as a week-ahead announcement of a sale on the following Saturday. Read the line again and you will see how natural the mistake.

We made the announcement good as soon as possible, Fred J. Titus is a member of the chorus of a of course. We think that no one who came went away unsatisfied, but the occasion points two morals, -one for

you, one for us.
Your lesson is that our announcements should be read

Our lesson is that we cannot be too careful in the wording of our Store News, if, as we learn by this, it is scrutinized so carefully and remembered so long.

But in no case will we disappoint you. Remember

This is for men, and 200 Chances for if it doesn't appeal Come expecting to see some masterpieces of a New Suit strongly, then there is no virtue in a low price.

We are clearing up our clothing tables,those wonderful tables that have held the emphasize it to-day. cream of all that is good in clothing since last September. And the cream hasn't been all skimmed, either. But what is left is go-

Two hundred of the best selling suits we had, in cheviots and worsteds; two hundred suits that are everything careful men wish

The Furniture Sale of these you'll them to be, are turned from two hundred rattling good values into two hundred glittering and soon-gone bargains.

Ten Dollars a Suit

And you'll have to hurry, because they are \$18 and \$20 suits.

Boys' Long Trouser

Just 100 of these for boys from 14 to 19 years. They come in handsome worsteds and cheviots,

and their regular prices are \$15 and \$16,50, Some of these are large enough for small men. We want to see the last of them, and the price to-day is

\$10 a Suit.

Some of these new New Neckwear That's Exquisite ideas are the pretever seen, and we have seen many hundreds of thousands. We put them out where you can look at them easily. No hunting through boxes for beauty. They are too pretty to hide, so we take plenty of space to show them. Scarfs in chiffon and lace, new fancies in

ecru net, with strong applique effects, jabots and the stock collars, new as new can be, a real wealth of exquisiteness in silk and satin and net and lace. Can't tell about them,come and see them.

Sample Lamps at Half Prices We have bought a sample line of 250

lamps from a manufacturer famous for the beauty of his designs and decorations, for a sum that enables us to offer them at prios little short of sensational. The lamps are all equipped with centre draught burners, and are richly and artistically decorated by hand, Among them are those suitable for parlor, library, dining, smoking and Moorish rooms. The values given below for purposes of comparison are the actual prices at which lamps precisely like these samples were sold during the holiday season.

At \$3.75 each; values \$10 and \$12.

At \$12 each; value \$35. At \$25 each; value \$50

Paris may lead the The Gowns You world in matters of Will Wear elaborate and formal **Next Spring**

dress, but there is m question that in one line New York on teach her lessons. It is admitted, even by Parisian designers themselves, that in tailermade gowns New York dictates to the world

The preliminary showing that we make this morning consequently assumes all the importance of a world's event in dress, for it is the first showing of the world's stylesia tailored gowns for 1899. Description is unnecessary at this time

taste and some marvels of workmanship. You know our position in the matter of women's ready-to-wear dress. We shall

Most of the gowns are priced around the \$50 mark, but there are plenty of surprises at \$10 and \$15, and the figures run up to some hundreds of dollars. Second floor, Broadway.

Iron Bedsteads buy now, or be wail a lost opportunity. There never were better ones shown, nor cheaper, In fact, they are so singularly cheap as to be impossible of duplication at the figures. When these are gone, you must pay us a third more.

All these are the sorts we like to show, and that means much, as you know. A few are described below. All have the very best quality of white enamel finish; -bated on, not brushed over.

At \$3.50-57 in 4 different widths; excellent works

wire spring; brass ornaments. At \$4.90-53 in 4 different widths; excellent with

wire spring: brass knobs on posts. At \$7.90-45 in 4 different walths; swell footbeard; brass top rails, rings and knots on posts; exciled wire spring. At \$8 - 3 in 3 different widths; 3 ft , 3 ft 6 in and

4 ft. 6 in.; head and tootboard have crament brass scrolls and spindles; heavy brass top knobs and mounts on posts; excellent works and spring. At \$9-10 in 2 different widths, 3 it. 6 in and 4 ft. 6

in.; ornamental head and brass knobs and spindles; excellent woven wire spring. Cannot be deplicated. At \$10-In 4 ft. 6 in. width; brass crnamentation in head and found. head and footboard; heavy brass ornamenance and knobs; excellent woven wire spring. At \$10—Very heavy; swell tootboard; brass top rails, springs and ornamentation; all steel chills; excellent woven

woven wire spring.
At \$14 - Very heavy; swell footboard; heavy brass top rails, knobs and rootboard; excellent woren win

spring.
At \$15—Swell footboard; heavy brass top rails and spindles in head and footboard; excellent wores wire spring; 1/2-in. posts, decorated with brass know

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. T.